

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.

COMMENT ON THE RETREAT.

Whether they go forward or backward, the German military heads describe the movement as a great success. Today the Berlin papers are praising Von Hindenburg for his strategy in retreating from his front lines between Arras and Soisson in northern France and they predict the retreat is to be turned into a crushing victory. Drawing a parallel to the retirement of the Germans from in front of Warsaw in the early part of the war, they find in the present falling back in France a source of comfort because Hindenburg, after the Warsaw campaign, made his famous drive which carried the German flag to the eastern boundary of old Poland. But there are many elements in the two campaigns which differ. Von Hindenburg retreated from in front of Warsaw from positions which had not been built up by two years or more of endless work. On the Somme, deep trenches, concrete redoubts, underground passways, railroad arteries, gun positions, barbed wire entanglements had been constructed, and all this was given up. At Warsaw the Germans were virtually in the open.

Then again, when Von Hindenburg made his drive, the Russians were without adequate equipment and were short in ammunition. Even the Berlin accounts gave descriptions of the Muscovites fighting with iron bars, which were made to serve the purposes of guns.

Moving to their second line of defense running on a line from Lille through St. Quentin to the Aisne, the Germans have yielded up 1,000 square miles of territory, much of which can be cultivated and made to sustain a considerable population. With the Germans on the verge of starvation, tillable soil is as essential as munitions, and would not be given up except under stress.

When Von Hindenburg is back on his St. Quentin front, he will have no advantage he did not possess at Bapaume and Peronne, except the handicap of lack of railroad transportation, which he shall have inflicted on the British and French in their advance over a devastated country.

If the German papers were to tell the truth, they would either discourage their fighting forces or, by explaining, disclose important military plans. The retreat, in our opinion, has been made necessary by a loss in man power which calls for a shortening of the battle front. Hindenburg must be preparing for a mighty effort to strike at Riga on the north Russian lines, or at the Rumanian front, and he is making available a reserve force equal to the task. Hindenburg's hobby has been a study of the Russian military problem, and his mind naturally turns to the possibility of crushing Russia. Drawing in on the west front, eliminating the salients and lessening the lines of communication are preliminary not to a blow on the west front, but a drive elsewhere.

BEFORE THE NATURALIZATION COURT.

Two women of Scandinavian birth called up the Standard this morning to plead against foreigners seeking naturalization papers being compelled to face a large body of spectators during their examinations.

"I intend to go through the test," said one of them, "but the presence of a large number of young people, with critical minds, would overwhelm me with embarrassment."

The one big essential to citizenship is a love of American institutions, which carries with it honesty of pur-

To Relieve Catarrhal Deafness And Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can usually be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine that in many instances has effected complete relief after other treatments have failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear. Therefore if you know of someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrhal deafness, cut this formula and hand it to them and you may have been the means of saving some poor sufferer perhaps from total deafness. The prescription can be prepared at home and is made as follows:

Secure from your druggist 1 oz. Parmit (Double Strength), about 75 cents worth. Take this home and add to it 1-4 pint of hot water and 4 oz. of granulated sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful four times a day.

Parmit is used in this way not only to reduce by tonic action the inflammation and swelling in the Eustachian Tubes, and thus to equalize the air pressure on the drum, but to correct any excess of secretions in the middle ear, and the results it gives are nearly always quick and effective.

Every person who has catarrh in any form should give this recipe a trial.—Culley Drug Co. can supply you.—Advertisement.

pose and a desire to do right. To determine to what extent this spirit of Americanism has been established in the mind and soul of an applicant for naturalization should be the main point of the examination, and the repeating of American history, which is not much more than a memory test, should not overshadow the motive.

The women who appealed to the Standard should face the ordeal, and openly acknowledge to the court their embarrassment and then proceed in their own way, even in their own tongue, if necessary, to explain the promptings which have caused them to seek to throw off allegiance to a foreign potentate and declare fealty to the United States. No examiner will fail to be impressed by this unbaring of the soul of a foreign man or woman earnestly desirous of becoming a citizen.

RAILROAD WORKERS CANNOT STRIKE.

According to the railroad managers, the most significant paragraph in the supreme court decision on the Adamson law, is this:

Employees of a public service company, engaged in interstate commerce, cannot strike in concert. That right is necessarily surrendered when the men are engaged in public service. They are comparable to soldiers in the ranks, who, in the presence of enemies of this country, may not desert.

Far-reaching may be this decision, as it brings the government closer to the final position of controlling the railroads. When the government steps in to prescribe railroad rates, hours of service and wages, the time has arrived for nationalization of the roads, as advocated by Judge Lovett.

The railroads are so necessary to the country, the government should not allow them to suffer from mismanagement on the part of their owners or to be rendered inefficient by labor disturbances.

This country is approaching the day when the government will be strongly paternal.

EVIDENCE OF A COMING COLLAPSE.

Failing energies of the Central powers are detected in the fall of Baghdad, the retreat in France and the less vigorous submarine campaign, according to Henry Clews, who is exceptionally well-informed on the war situation and is in touch with high military authority. He says the Teutons may be able to keep up the struggle longer than their antagonists expect, but the sooner their people recognize the inevitable, the less disastrous the consequences and the more favorable the terms of peace will be. There are evident signs of widespread distress among their people, particularly among the poorer classes who cannot afford to pay famine prices for food; and there is no doubt that in spite of a splendid exhibition of patriotic resistance the people are in sore straits, with no prospects whatever of relief.

Could they only be brought to understand the spirit of the American people; also that the Allies do not seek to destroy Germany, but simply to subdue the military autocracy, it is probable that peace would come more promptly. Germany has not lost all friends in this country, and these look forward with apprehension to the internal consequences of disillusionment which must ultimately be faced. Submarines have undoubtedly inflicted serious damage to the British merchant marine, but not sufficient to materially endanger her food supply or to threaten her maritime supremacy. The loss of merchant tonnage will be quickly made up. Means of largely counteracting submarine activity have evidently been devised, and the British fleet still maintains its silent grip, against which submarines seem almost impotent. The placing of guns upon American ships is simply in accordance with the inherent right of self-protection when attacked.

GARDENS IN THE CITY.

Three weeks ago the Standard urged the importance of having the school children and grown-ups cultivate the vacant lots of Ogden, and on last Saturday, in further advocacy of the plan, presented an outline of the Chicago garden movement which is being stimulated by the papers of that city. Our articles have stirred up local interest, bringing into the campaign not only a number of prominent people, but our morning contemporary which, with remarkable sagacity, has scaled our fence and complacently proceeded to pick our plums. Welcome, kind friend. Help yourself, but do not act like little Johnny Horner who sat in a corner, and exceed your capacity to the extent of feeling distressed. So long as you comport yourself as becomes a good little boy, you can play garden in our back yard, and, as a diversion, just to keep you amused, you may make mud pies.

A BACK-YARD THRIFT TALE.

Here is a clipping giving actual facts and figures which show conclusively that the gardens you are advocating in your editorials can be made to reduce the high cost of living. It is part of an article, entitled "Thrifty Tales From Back Yards," in the Country Magazine for October. The writer is Professor Frank R. Arnold of the Agricultural College at Logan, and the thrifty owner of the garden mentioned is a well-known resident of

the Cache Valley metropolis. Professor Arnold says:

"No yard is too small to grow a few radishes, a plant of garden sage, or a grape-vine."

"The most productive piece of I know is a back yard 27 feet square. The owner gets economy of light by planting first a row of corn, then three rows of potatoes, then two rows of corn, then three rows of potatoes, then two more rows of corn, and finally a row of spring onions and carrots, replaced in late August by late lettuce, just as the corn has been preceded in the spring by radishes and lettuce. Economy of space is secured by radishes and lettuce. Economy of space is secured by having cucumbers and cantaloupes run around in the corn and by digging the potatoes early and planting peas on July 30 in their place. The cucumbers do well in the partial shade of the corn, the cornstalks are cut off before the cantaloupes are fully ripe, and the late peas bore this year 'way into November. A clothes line is strung high over the low-growing potatoes and peas so that the primary purpose of a backyard is not interfered with. Here are some of the results of that garden: It's owner has a family of seven and the garden kept them this year in potatoes from July 1 to October 1. The 103 hills of corn gave them 418 ears, and the straggling cucumber vines gave them 533 'cukes' exclusive of many little ones used in pickling. There were, besides, cantaloupes until October 15, onions, lettuce, and carrots enough to distend pleasantly seven stomachs all summer. For corn the owner plants both Early Minnesota and Peep of Day. The first has the advantage of having no worms, but grows 8 or 9 feet high and hence makes too much shade, while the second matures early and grows only 5 feet high."

Is not the above sufficiently persuasive to start a garden digging campaign among the people of Ogden as soon as the weather man sees fit to put the earth in a diggable condition?

Yes, to your question. But what part will our city commissioners play in this garden-making? A citizen on Twenty-seventh street called over the telephone this morning and in substance, said:

"I am afraid our city commissioners are too thoroughly imbued with the idea of wringing money from the home-owner, to allow this garden-making and home beautifying to proceed. Last year an old man, with rare genius, turned an unsightly lot into a flower garden. When the city dads heard of this, they pounced upon the tiller of the soil, demanding to know why he had used city water. Then an empty lot on the bench, overgrown with weeds, was converted into a vegetable patch, and made attractive, when the city officials levied an assessment of \$13 for water."

Now, if the city commissioners are to charge to the limit for water, the entire scheme of making the city more attractive by cultivating the idle ground, will fall flat.

Not long ago, the city commissioners had a resurvey of the water consumption of the homes made, which was proper. Then they proceeded to draw from the homes a larger revenue for water rentals, instead of cutting down the rate to meet the increased number of taps and yards of lawns which were discovered. A policy of that kind is constantly discouraging to those who strive to make their places more attractive, because real home-building in Ogden is penalized by our city fathers. The one thought seems to be:

Can we squeeze the homes for another dollar?

LAST HOUR OF CZAR'S REIGN

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gardens. I am so fond of flowers,"

Learns of Garrison Revolts.

"The train moved toward Bologoe. At Dno a telegram was received stating that the Tsarskoe-Selo garrison had revolted and that the empress had appealed to the duma for protection. Nicholas pondered the situation, then said:

"I shall go to Moscow. Moscow (commander of the Moscow garrison) used to say Moscow always would defend me."

Moscow Joins Revolution.

At Bologoe was received a telegram stating that the Moscow garrison had joined the revolution. The train returned to Dno, where it met the train bearing General Ivanoff. The general related everything which had taken place, adding:

"There is only one thing to do now. It is to open the Dvina front to the Germans and let them quiet the canaille."

Nicholas Not a Traitor.

"Nicholas rejected the suggestion, exclaiming angrily:

"I shall never become a traitor to my country."

Then Nicholas broke down and wept. After a moment he said:

"If only I knew my wife and children were safe I should go to Livadia to finish my life and let Michael govern the country. He is well liked by the people. I will sign my abdication and then go back to the army, say good-bye to the soldiers and let them do as they like. I shall not stand in the way."

This last colloquy occurred on the station platform. Nicholas, who was dressed in a soldier's coat with a colonel's shoulder straps and a sheepskin hat tilted back, frequently mopped his brow. He gazed about in an abstract manner and then mounted the steps of his car. Thereupon the train moved off."

Clara Kimball Young at Utah Sunday and Monday in "The Savage Instinct."

THORNY PROBLEM BEFORE HOLLAND

Admission of Armed Merchantmen to Dutch Ports Hard Question to Solve.

ATTITUDE TOWARD U. S.

Strict Neutrality of Country Must Be Maintained—America in New Position.

THE HAGUE, March 17, via London, March 20, 4 a. m. (Delayed.)—Government officials are hard at work on the thorny problem of the admission of armed merchantmen to Dutch ports, but no official statement as to Holland's attitude was obtainable today. It is understood that so far there is no divergence from the standpoint laid down in the neutrality proclamation of August, 1914, by which all belligerent warships and their equivalents are barred from Dutch ports. This position was further amplified in an Orange book of October, 1915, in which it was held that the merchantmen armed defensively are capable of performing acts of war and therefore are within the barred category.

Attitude Toward U. S. American armed merchantmen, as well as American warships, would be freely admitted to Dutch ports as long as a state of war did not exist between the United States and Germany. In the event of war being declared, the attitude of the Dutch government is still problematical. The Nieuws Rotterdam Courant, recalling the test case of the British steamer Princess Melita, which was not permitted to enter the Hook of Holland until it had jettisoned its armament, expects the Dutch government will undoubtedly maintain its attitude on the ground that any change thereon would impair the strict neutrality hitherto observed. "There can be no bargaining in this respect," says the paper. "The strength of the Dutch policy of neutrality lies largely in the fact that it was laid down early in August, 1914, even before England entered the war, and was proclaimed in a spirit of the strictest impartiality before general hostilities were begun."

May Yield to British Pressure. The Amsterdam Telegraaf, on the other hand, is equally confident that the government will "ultimately weakly yield to British pressure in a matter in which it ought to have taken the initiative."

This anti-administration organ attacks the government on what it terms its lukewarm and ineffective protests against German frightfulness at sea and warns the ministry that the facilities granted by England to gain ships will be perhaps her last concession.

Professor Struycken, a state councillor and one of Holland's leading authorities on international law, argues in a newspaper article that neutral states, on the ground of sovereign rights, are entitled to admit or exclude defensively armed merchantmen, it being not a question of law, but of policy. Professor Struycken disagrees with the government's interpretation that defensive armament enables a ship to perform acts of war, inasmuch as even unarmed merchantmen are capable of such acts. "It can never be the duty," says Professor Struycken, "of a neutral nation to regard, as the Orange book puts it, defensively armed merchantmen as men of war."

WYOMING COAL MINES ARE GUARDED

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U. S. Needs All Oil.

Mr. Pape confirmed the report, obtained from railroad sources, that the Southern Pacific is preparing to resume the use of coal between Ogden and Sparks as quickly as the change can be made and the coal supply obtained. The Southern Pacific will, however, between Gallup, N. M., and Duggett, Cal. Presumably, this change is necessitated by the government's requisitions for oil. This means a far greater demand for coal. The Southern Pacific alone, between Ogden and Sparks, will require 1,500 tons, or 45 cars, daily.

"Untold suffering among the people from the fuel famine of next winter," said Mr. Pape, "will be due to the excess of demand over the readily available supply. The geological survey experts of the government, finishing their investigation, have reported this to be the cause of the present shortage. Bad traffic conditions make the situation worse in this section, of course."

Montana Begs For Coal.

An envoy from Anaconda, Mont., was in Ogden yesterday imploring the Lion and Wyoming companies to send Anaconda and Butte at least a small supply of coal for family use. The smelters, he said, are now using the entire output of the Diamondville mines, which formerly supplied these towns at \$7.50 per ton. The people of Butte and Anaconda were willing to pay any price. All Southern Idaho also is suffering keenly from the coal famine, now due to the Union Pacific railroad congestion which cut off practically the entire supply from Rock Springs.

The inability of the railroads to move the coal, on account of car shortage and weather conditions, caused the mines to reduce operation to the lowest point, which also caused the miners to leave the mines in droves. "Eighteen of our best men were on my train leaving Rock Springs," said Mr. Pape. "They easily find employment elsewhere."

Warning to Schools.

"There's a warning to our school boards in the experience of Chicago," said Mr. Pape. "The school board of the Illinois metropolis put out bids for coal two months ago. The dealers raised the price and the purchase was deferred. They have now issued new bids and the price quoted was 75 cents per ton higher than the former contracts. This means an increase in the cost of Chicago's school supply for coal of \$900,000 a year."

Commission Optimistic. Since the enforcement of the new rules of the American Car association, dating from February 21, Mr. Pape's companies have lost heavily



Has Winter Left You Miserable?

ARE you dull, tired, achy all over, bothered with a bad back? Do you feel all out of sorts? Do you lack the energy you need for the day's work? Don't worry so much about it! This is a common condition in March. So many of us neglect our exercise in winter, eat too heavily, indulge our desires too much, and get slow, lazy and half-efficient. Then, with the organs working badly, comes a chill, a cold or a grip attack and it weakens the kidneys. To get started right again, help the kidneys. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that has done so much for Ogden people.

Be Guided By These Ogden Cases

27th Street

William Baker, carpenter, 626 27th St., says: "I have not changed my opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills during the past few years and recommend them as strongly as ever. Doan's Kidney Pills have done me much good. They are surely a fine kidney medicine."

Salt Lake City Proof

Mrs. G. F. Watson, 562 S. Fourth West St., Salt Lake City, says: "Sometimes colds settle on my kidneys and other times, over-exertion brings on attacks of kidney complaint. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills never fail to stop the most severe backache and put my kidneys in good order. Others of my family have found Doan's Kidney Pills just as beneficial."

Over two years later Mrs. Watson added: "It is quite impossible for me to give Doan's Kidney Pills more praise than they deserve. They are surely our friend in need and I gladly recommend them."

Quincy Avenue

Mrs. Charles W. Adam, 2717 Quincy Ave., says: "I strained myself and it tended to bring backache and return of kidney complaint. I had suffered some years previous. My back became lame and a dull ache constantly annoyed me. When I tried to lift, sharp pains caught me across my back and a feeling of weakness came over me. The kidney secretions were unnatural and pained intensely. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the Culley Drug Co., and five boxes brought a cure."

Salt Lake City Proof

J. G. Larson, Prop. blacksmith shop, 957 E. 12th South St., Salt Lake City, says: "Whether it was working at the forge or getting warm and then taking cold that caused my back to feel sore and my kidneys to get out of fix, I can't say, but I was subject to these troubles and was caused a great deal of annoyance. Soreness over my kidneys made it hard for me to stoop to pick up anything. My kidneys acted too often and disturbed my rest at night. Doan's Kidney Pills acted directly on my kidneys and put them in good shape. The soreness in my back left."

22nd Street

Thomas H. Reeder, carpenter, 832 22nd St., says: "Some years ago I had a severe case of kidney complaint and it was at this time that I first used Doan's Kidney Pills so successfully. Since then when I have suffered from attacks of backache, due to strain or constant stooping, I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills and they have always brought relief."

Grant Avenue

Mrs. Charles Mitchell, 2860 Grant Ave., says: "Kidney complaint had been coming on me for three or four years. All the medicines I used and doctors' prescriptions might as well have been thrown away for I got no benefit from them. After using Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at McIntyre's Drug Store, the backache and all other kidney disorders disappeared."

OVER SIX YEARS LATER, Mrs. Mitchell said: "I haven't had a sign of kidney trouble since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me some years ago."

DOAN'S Kidney Pills

At All Druggists, 50c a Box, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Mfrs.

because the railroads are forced to keep all cars moving to the roads which own them. The Union Pacific had many thousands of cars scattered all over the country and was able, on short notice, to bring only about twenty per cent of them home. This new rule, enforced rigorously, added to the congestion caused by weather conditions on the Union Pacific and other lines.

Appealing by telegram to the Interstate Commerce commission to relax the enforcement of the equipment rules to allow cars to be sent west with coal, to relieve distress throughout the Intermountain country, Mr. Pape was informed today by Mr. McCord of the commission that the latter had no authority to suspend the rules, but was energetically striving to return cars to western roads, which, he said, to feel relief within a month.

Meanwhile, President E. E. Calvin of the Union Pacific is working hard to relieve congestion, hoping for one week of good weather, which would enable the road to "clean up."

Machine Shops Busy.

Asked how he found industrial con-

ditions in Denver, Mr. Pape replied: "Everything is booming. The factories are working day and night. One mining machine manufacturer told me he had orders for five hundred machines, and could not reach a new order within six months."

"The Denver people will probably set an example for Ogden and other cities this summer, filling their winter bins. The great coal famine is surely coming. The increase in production in 1916 over 1915 was sixty-five million tons, or twelve per cent, yet a famine occurred. The government's figures tell the story and reveal the cause."

Asked whether prohibition is prohibiting in Colorado, Mr. Pape said: "I don't know what becomes of the booze after it reaches Denver, but the Cheyenne liquor dealers are now doing an enormous business, keeping eight or ten large trucks going constantly between the two cities. Perhaps the 'blind ig's' are storing away a supply for use after doomsday, which will be July 1st, when the new federal law becomes effective, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into dry territory."

VANDALISM OF GERMAN TROOPS

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of the city there were many printed proclamations to the soldiers, including the entire text of some of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's later speeches in the reichstag. At a chateau just outside Peronne the Germans had killed two magpies and stuck them on the sharp points of the iron posts at either side of the entrance.

"I suppose that signifies some German curse or sign of bad luck," said a British subaltern as he went whistling gaily on his way to find, as he said, "where the war has taken itself off to."

Clara Kimball Young at Utah Sunday and Monday in "The Savage Instinct."